WINTER RESORTS. 4 lines, 1t.60c. 3t.\$1.20. 1 wk., \$2.52. 1 mo., \$7.20. NEW JERSEY.

(Fireproof). end South Carolina ave. Close to plers Capacity, 400: newest and best, Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun pariers, &c. \$12.50 up weekly, American and European plans, Booklet, CHAS, P. PRETTYMAN, Owner and Prop'r.

Atlantic City.

The Berkeley, ATLANTIC CITYS
MODERATE PRICE HOTEL Kentucky ave.,
near beach and all attractions. Modern, highclass, steam-heated, every confort. Catering to a
refined, high-class patronage. Liberal management;
unexcelled cuisine. \$10, \$12.50, \$15 per week.
Booklet.

HOTEL SOTHERN, Ocean end of Virginia avenue. High-class, Moderate-price hotel. Capacity, 225. Elevator, private baths, sun parlor and steam heat. Booklet mailed and all inquiries answered. G. L. CAKE. mhill-30t,6

RALEIGH.

A modern seasonre hotel with an established reputation for bigh-class accommodations at reasonable rates \$2.50 per day. Booklet and special weekly rates on application. H. J. DYNES, mhill 301,8 Ocean end St. Charles Place

Berkshire Inn (Always Open). Ocean Cap. Cap. 300. Private baths. Elevator Every modern convenience, \$0.00 to \$15,00 weekly, \$2.00 up dally, fe16-30t.5 J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

Ocean front between the two plers; fresh and seg water baths; running water, etc. Special winter and spring rates. Auto meets trains, fel-60t, o CHAS E WAGNER.

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SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH. Enlarged and beautifully improved by a strictly Fireproof addition containing one hundred rooms and baths equipped with every known modern convenience. Room plans and information.

W. J. BUZBY, Owner and Manager,

HOTEL AND SANATORIUM,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Elegant New Brick Building. No more luxurious accommodations on the Coast. With half an acce of curative Baths and a swimming pool. Booklet. au27-210t,10 F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager. Grand Atlantic Hotel.

Virginia ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Convenient to steel pier and all amusements; hot and cold sea water in private baths; long distance phones in bed rooms. Rates, \$2.50 to \$4 per day; weekly rates, \$12.50 to \$17.50. American plan. Steam-heated sun parlors; cafe. Write for 190c booklet. Music. Capacity, 700.

A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL. HOTEL ISLESWORTH On the beach at Virginia avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Opposite famous Steel Pier, the most central location, on the Boardwalk. Sea water in all baths. Auto bus at station. American and European plans. Rates, \$2.50 per day and upward. Unique Duich Cafe. Hassler's Orchestra. GSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE HOLMHURST. After extensive alterations, presents an entirely new hotel. Situated in the most central and yet most select section, Pennsylvania ave.; unobstructed ocean view. Capacity, 300. The very latest and every high class hotel appointment. Private baths, running water in rooms, spacious porches, amusement halls, elevator to street, etc. Booklet and spring terms upon request. HENRY DARNELL.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Directly on the Beach. Local and long-distance telephones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 Ocean view rooms. 100 suites with private sea water baths. Artesian well, absolutely pure. Orchestra and weekly social features. Capacity 1,000. Special spring rates. fe@teapSinc.10

ATLANTIC CITY. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager.

Hotel Chelsea Strictly First-Class Atlantic City, N. J.

300 Rooms. 100 Private Sea Water Batha. Greatest ocean frontage. Nearer the water and least obstructed sea view of any hotel on the At-lantic Const. Golf. Artesian Well. French Culsine. Cafe. Orchestra. Every known modern hotel ap-

fel2 20t eSu 20 J. B. THOMPSON & CO. "It is the coming construction for all great buildings it won't bend, it won't break and you couldn't burn it it you tried -- THOMAS A. EDISON.

Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ALWAYS OPEN. CAPACITY, 1.109. This magnificent house, the most complete resort hotel in America, results from the addition to the famous Mariborough House of its new annex "Blenheim," with 250 guest rooms and 250 private baths (one with every room), constructed (at a cost of a million dollars) of reinforced concrete columns and beams and hollow-tile walls and floors, insuring the dry atmosphere so desirable at the shore. The appointments are fine. The greatest solatium overhooking the ocean in the world. Music by orchestra of soloists throughout the year. Golf. Ownership management.

Josiah White & Sons.

HOTEL MORTON, Virginia ave. near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia are, near nearn, analyse city, or open all the year. Fine table, Sultes with private bath. Handsomely refurnished, Perfect sanitary arrangements, Elevator to all floors. Special rates for winter, Capacity, 250, in 11.1501.10 Mrs. N. R. HAINES, Owner & Prop.

The St. Charles. Most select location on the ocean front,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high
class patronage and liberal management; telephone
in rooms, artesian water, sea water in all baths.
Orchestra of soloists. Booklet.
se5.2401-10 NEWLIN HAINES. SHELDON Ocean sve.: 100 yards, from beach: superior table; white service: all conveniences; \$9 wk. up; booklet. mb10-30t,4 M. KUNI.

Hotel Iroquois, Ocean end So. Carolina ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Capacity, 400. Notable improvements; new private baths; sun parlors; new grill; ladles' cafe;

elevator. Rates, \$10 to \$18 weekly. Booklet. W. F. SHAW, Prop. D. P. RAHTER, Mgr. fe10-90t, 10 HOTEL SHOREHAM.

Virginia ave. near Beach. Capac., 200. \$10 to \$17 weekly, \$2 to \$3 daily. Steam hear; elevator; private baths; phones. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN. mh2-90t,5

Hotel Fredonia, Ocean end Tennessee ave. First-class; moderate rates; private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Booklet. G. W. CARMANY, fe23-30t,4

THE WILTSHIRE.

THE CLARENDON. Virginia ave. near beach. Private baths, eleva-tor, sun parlor. Capacity 250. Booklet. fel5-30t-5 M. D. NIEMAN.

Hotel Strand-Fireproof. Directly on the ocean front. Refurnished and im-proved throughout. Fresh and sea-water baths, pri-vate and public. Automobile meets trains, Special spring terms. H. L. FAIRBAIRN, Manager.

Chester Inn. New York ave. near beach. Every convenience, steam beat; elevator; \$2 up daily, \$10 up weekly. Mrs. D. KNAUER. ja27-90t Hotel Ponce de Leon, Always
Virginia ave, at Beach, Modern in appointments.
First class cuisine and service. Special spring rates,
\$10 up weekly. Booklet. S. E. SWEENY.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

SEASIDE HOUSE,

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantie City.

THE PENNHURST.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF GREEN'S HOTEL.

On the Beach front, Atlentic City, N. J. Entire New Maragement. Newly and handsomely furnished. Most delightfully located between the two famous Piers—center of all attractions. Three hundred magnificent rooms. One hundred Hot Seawater Baths, with all the modern appointments. Elevators, steam heat, 'phones in rooms. Music. Terms, American plan, \$2.50 per day up, Specisi weekly. European plan, \$1.50 per day up, with separate dioing rooms and service. Booklet. Coach neets all trains. CHARLES E. COPE, Prop. Also Kittatirny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

MARYLAND.

CarrollSpringsSanitarium FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Forest Glen, Md. Open all the year, Batiss, electricity, sun parlor, covered verandas, hot-water heat, open fires. Pure spring water piped through the buildings. Its convenience to Washington especially recommends it. Send for illustrated booklet. Fall months especially delightful.
sel2-tf-10 Address G. H. WRIGHT, M.D. PREWSTER PARK SANITARIUM, LAUREL, MD. Our treatment for drink and drug habits contain no sleohol, morphia or strychnia. No bypodermies. Craving removed in 24 to 48 hours. F. A. RREWSTER, M. D., Medical Director.

VIRGINIA. PINE BEACH HOTEL, PINE BEACH. Adjoining Jamestown Exposition Grounds; 25 minutes by troiley from Norfolk. Magnificent, new, perfectly appointed resort hotel of Ideal, picturesque location, catering to refined patronage. Cuisine unexcelled. Open year round, Write for booklet.

WM. C. ROYER, Mgr. fe21-w,f,Su m 45t,S

EUROPEAN RESORTS. INNSBRUCK, TYROL, AUSTRIA.

HOTEL TYROL. Fireproof; electric lights, lift, etc. Military Con-certs. Write for booklets. CARL LANDSES, Prop.

POLICY OF PROGRESS

HONORS PAID THE RETIRING GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Special Cablegram to The Star. CALCUTTA, March 12 .- Lord Ampthill, the retiring governor of Madras, who for a of India during the absence of Lord Curzon, received at the Madras Club a farewell banquet this week, which was attended by fitting close to the successful and universally recognized policy of progress carried through and to a great extent initiated by Chinaman atop still banging away. But no the retiring governor, who was accorded all the special honors of the club and his carriage dragged by the members part of the way to the government house. It is generally felt in Madras that Lord Ampthill's period of office has had an important infinence upon the methods of internal administration of India, and his send-off was a

nasty the nizams cannot it is true, in point out.
of antiquity vie with the Hindu princes of prepare India. It is less than two centu tes ago that the founder of its fortunes first appeared in the Decean as the viceroy of the mogul emperors, with the title of Nizamul-Mulk Bahadur—that is, exalted regulator of the state-which has been retained ever century, first in nominal allegiance to and gradually in more and more open defiance "You tive chapters in the history of India. It illustrates, perhaps, more closely than any other the gradual evolution of British pol-lcy toward the native states of Hindustan, of which Sir William Lee-Warner has writ-

Predictions were freely made last September that, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the monsoons, then fast drawing to a close, there was reason to drawing to a close, there was reason to drawing to a close, there was reason to "All right," says Hardy, "me going to cut fear that parts of india were destined to off your pigtail, and me going to give you suffer again this year from scarcity, per-haps even from famine. Since then timely well, and bring back true answer soon, me rain in parts of the country has fortunately somewhat improved the prospects, though do you any harm. You understand? there is still, unhappily, a certainty of severe suffering for the poorer classes over a But he says, "Yes." Hardy says, "Very large area, especially in several of the good." Then he turns round to paper, tears feudatory states of Rajputana. The winter half a sheet, and begins to write, lads lookrains, from which much is expected in the way of stimulating and retreshing the spring crops sown in the latter part or after the conclusion of the regular rainy season, were scarcely more satisfactory in character and distribution than the mon-soon itself. There was a long period of place where to disappointment, though in the Punjab be sure the answer comes from you. If you no can write, you tell this man name of ficient amount. In some places where a place, and name of nephew. Be quick, or fall of rain in November would have enabled much of the land on which the autumn crops had falled to be sown again with those of the spring, it was expected in vain, and in other places the absence of rain in the winter months, coupled with the presence of abnormally hot weather and dry west winds, has caused the spring crops also to wither. As is well known, it is on the cheap grains harvested in the autumn the said, "If you no be back in nine days from now, me burn your pigtail in fire, and you no have pigtail no more."

And with that, up he jumped to his feet, and wrapping pigtail round left hand, with two sweeps of razor he had it off about is on the cheap grains harvested in the autumn that the agricultural and laboring three inches from the root, leaving just classes in the greater part of the country depend for their subsistence. A failure of the spring crops, however, makes bad mat-

Almost Human.

From the Chicago Tribune. "Why, Antonio," said the horrified matron, who had tossed a 5-cent piece at the liver message verbally. It is clear that monkey, "does he always put a coin in his mouth when he picks it up?"
"Not his mout', signora," corrected the organ grinder. "Her mout'."

Secret

Our leading druggists are very anxious to have when she comes. They will send boats Mi-o-na, a remedy which they sell as a cure for ashore to east headiand, to take us off, we stomach troubles, tested rigidly in every case of heart-burn, acute dyspepsia, wind on the stomach. ing all live stock still left. If Chinaman loss of appetite, annoying dreams, sleeplessness, general weakness and debility, or where the vital powers need restoration, and the digestive organs

do not act as they should. Mi-o-na is composed of bismuth subgallate, by all odds the very best medicine known for intestinal diseases. It combines with the free suiphur compounds in the bowels, forming a black substance, which is passed off from the body without harm. It also has a soothing effect upon the nerve endings in the stomach.

With this is combined cerlum oxalate, a standand remedy in the treatment of all irritation of the stomach and digestive organs. Sodium blearbonate is then added to overcome he excessive acidity usually present in stomach troubles, and nux vomica for its general tonic and

perve-strengthening powers. This combination of reliable remedies makes M: o-na a positive cure for all stemach troubles, and, perhaps the only one that can be sold under a guarantee that it costs nothing unless it cures.

THE YELLOW DANGER

THE STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR.

BY M. P. SHIEL.

CHAPTER XXII.

Murray's Diary (Continued). 17th June.-Harvey, Lane, Yates and Tom Joyce dead. Brassey wounded in leg, Harry Jones in leg, Field in shoulder, Burke in forearm, Mackay in forearm, Wright in groin, and I again in left hand near the old place-my bad luck. One or two wounds look ugly, but the rest not much. Bodies of Harvey, Yates and Joyce with Chinese, but Lane brought back and died in fort. Burial today at 3. Not less than fifty Chinese done for, says Brassey. Result: splendid haul of three camels (one killed in bat-tle and carcass left behind), seven mules, twelve small animals like sheep, two sacks millet and five rice. Returning loaded from willage met Chinese battallon cutting us off. Made quick charge and thought they would turn tail, but didn't. Sharp fight. Literally forced our way through them. But our powder getting very low. What shall we do? Lads very well pleased with expedition, and speak well of Hardy. He pro-poses that one of the mules be set aside for drawing one of Chinese carts on top of hill, to bring home haul on next expedition. But mules won't eat roots, have to be fed on rice, and grass on island scanty. Hardy says salted mule meat, but even so, weather very hot. But will be tried. No live Chinamen to be got. They know how to run, these Chinese. At four, council. Resolved, To repeat raid this night on village, n.w. by n., six miles off, according to report of Fraser and Brassey; Hardy looking far from

(Here follows Murray's account of three fresh raids too minutely described to be reproduced here, and conducted with varying success. In the last of the three Hardy did not join, being ill.) 21st June.—At last, live Chinaman. Cap-

tured at high noon. Five lads, among them Hardy, swam one by one to east side, diving most of time. On cliff some Chinamen pouring stones out of carts for building. Men, hiding in scrub, climb up cliff-side, no very easy matter with weapons and other things in hands. Peep over cliff edge and decide which Chinaman it is to be. Then rush out. Chinese off in their mule carts, and a squad of soldiers, some distance off, long and important period acted as viceroy give fire, but at random, taken unawares, of India during the absence of Lord Curmule cart Brassey, who has lasso, throws; and lasso falls clean over Chinaman's head, banquet this week, which was attended by dragging him from cart, which gallops off every member. The proceedings were private, but the enthusiasm displayed was a man was not near, and Brassey has wound-Chinaman quickly bound and hustled down hillside. Pinnace waiting at shore to bring lads and Chinaman, and Brasseys hand and gave it a squeeze. This like Hardy's decent way. Chinaman being very kindly treated, by Hardy's orders. A brawny raw-boned brute, and seems not to know what to make of treatment. 22d June.—Today at one, council. Resolv-

ed. That sufficient stores are now in fort to last all two weeks, and that pinnace starts tration of India and his send-off was a as soon as Chinaman is sent on message, unique and a spontaneous recognition of Resolved, That Chinaman be sent tomorrow, the excellent services he has rendered to the presidency, and to the governorship, to the presidency, and to the governorship, to the presidency of the governorship, to the presidency of the governorship to the presidency, and to the governorship, to which Sir Arthur Lawley now succeeds thim.

The visit of their royal highnesses to Maitland, Samuels, Clayton, Rogers, Mawhich Sir Arthur Lawley now succeeds Haidarabad has called attention to the chen, Gibbs, John Pound, Maunder, Chap-wonderful rise of the reigning dynasty, the man and Glyn. I remain in charge, Prac-Haidarabad has called attention to the wonderful rise of the reigning dynasty, the Nizams of Haidarabad. As a reigning dynasty tically no powder will be left when lads set tically no powder will be left when lads set out. Today overhauling of pinnace and preparations. Lads found some optum on Chinaman, which they smoked and some of

brought before Hardy after midday meal since by his successors. The story of the rise of the nizams during the eighteenth We all standing round, Chinaman looking We all standing round, Chinaman looking queer. Hardy looks at him and says, "You talkee English?" Chinaman makes gradually in more and more open defiance of Delhi; of the part they played, first on one side and then on the other, in the Indian episodes of the great Anglo-French struggle, and of the straits they were in turn reduced to by the growth of the Mahratta power, forms one of the most instructive chapters in the history of India. It illustrates the part of the most instructive chapters in the history of India. It illustrates the part of the most instructive chapters in the history of India. It illustrates the part they played, first on osign. "Can you talkee English?" Chinaman makes no sign. "Can you talkee English?" Chinaman makes no sign. "Can you talkee English?" No sign. "Up jumps Hardy on a sudden, a chapter in his hand, and he seizes hold of Chinaman's pigtall, as if to cut it off. "Oh, save, save," cried Chinaman." 'Very good," says Hardy, "you talk English?" No sign. "Up jumps Hardy on a sudden, a chapter in his hand, and he seizes hold of Chinaman's pigtall, as if to cut it off. "Oh, save, save," cried Chinaman that he could be called the called the could be called the could be called the could be calle could, because Chinaman, on day of cap-ture, had on European felt hat like those some of Chinese boatmen wear at Shang-hal; that was why Hardy singled out this

particular Chinaman. Well, Hardy says, "You poor man?" "Me very poor," says promise to give you back pigtail, and no

soon itself. There was a long period of navy is on this paper, and also name of suxious expectation of them, doomed often your nephew at Tung-chow, so that me may

two sweeps of razor he had it off about enough for the man to plait it on to again. Chinaman curied and shivered, as though razor was in his flesh, and a fine long pigtail it is, too. Hardy then wrote name of Ni-ching-tang's nephew, by which I am to verify that Chinaman really has been to Ni-ching-tang, and handed paper to me to keep. Nephew's name is Li-kien. If Ni-ching-tang cannot read, Chinaman will dethis man Ni-ching-tang has some strong motive for telling real truth to Hardy, but we none of us know what motive is, nor why Hardy is anxious about station of Japanese fleet. However, we have much confidence in his views. Chinaman was let free, and taken to mainland, and much fun we all had. Pinnace now ready, and the nineteen men to start at midnight. Nearest treaty-port, according to map, is Chefoo. And to Chefoo they mean to go. Pinnace loaded with last coal in fort. Compass sextant, chronometer, stores and everything we can think of on board. Weathpass sexual, embalance, solves and erything we can think of on board. Weather stiffing hot, but lads in good spirits, 24th June.—Lads, apparently, got out of the stiffing hot last night. For us here harbor all right last night. For us here

the game is a waiting one. After tomorrow, Open all the year. Write for booklet. Personal representative. H. RALPH BURTON, Rond bldg.
Thome Main 2700.
S. S. PHOEBUS.
for Stomach Troubles.

by Hardy's orders, a man to be always on the lookout near the east fort during night. If lads get a ship, she will show night. If lads get a ship, she will show three lights in a triangle to let us know not come back by the time Hardy returns, nothing to be done, and red lig. to be snown by sentry to ship. rhis da killed the sow. The lads yawning, and spoiling for a fight."

(Six days of the diary follow, containing nothing but trivial details of the life of the fort, and the account of a massing of some two thousand Uninese in the locality. The next entry of importance

is on the 1st July.) 1st July.—This day at noon, Chinaman spled on east shore of mainland making signals. Great excitement among lads, who have been dull. Sent two men to fetch Chinaman over, and the fuss that beggan made about coming into water lasted nearly an hour. At last lads managed to bring him over between them. Chinaman handed me Hardy's note to Ni-ching-tang, and underneath in English letters, just legible, the words "Nagasaki" and "Li-kien." It is clear, then, that Chinaman did his work

(Copyright, 1899, by B. F. Fenno & Co.) wouldn't. Pigtail produced at last, and lads lashing one another with it all over the place, to Chinaman's agony. Then plg-

tali given to Chinaman, to his great joy. But I don't think it prudent to let him go free, and am keeping him prisoner for some time yet.
2d July.—Some lads sent out to scout, report continued massing of Chinese tents on plain to s.w., 500 counted, and we here without the power of firing three rounds of shot. Heaven only grant that Harry turns up trumps. The men seem to take him with perfect confidence, and the lapse of time makes no difference to them. wonderful to me how thoroughly Hardy has got over them. I never saw anything like it. The two hind-quarters of sow completely spoiled owing to heat, and the men all saying it is head cook's fault, and he (On 3d July there is no entry.)

4th July.—Here we are, every man-jack of us, on board a very smart and spanking little German barque called the Conrad, a thing of about 400 tons, and we making siraight for Nagasaki, God only knows what for. However, everybody in the best of spirits, and the lads ready for any game, This man Hardy is, in my opinion, as wild a creature as ever drew the breath of life, and yet it would be a lie if I say that I have not every confidence in his leadership, for I have. The Conrad is very high out of the water, and is scudding along with a good stiff breeze, the foam along with a good stiff breeze, the foam singing past the level of her bulwarks and her deck too steep to walk on without gripping hold of things. She's got nothing in but her ballast, and not too much of that. So away we fly, under all plain sati and courses—a tidy spread of canvas for this light thing—but toward what? I am surprised at the lads; they don't seem to be asking themselves that question. The nineteen who went to Chefoo have got a fine old tale to tell of the capture of the Conrad, which they accomplished at about 10 at night without the least trouble. There was nobody eboard of her but an old Chinese woman and one of those frizzy dogs that the Chinese eat. Not content with the ship and her three boats, Hardy boarded two other ships in the port and seized three mere boats, so that, counting the pinnace, we have got seven boats in all, which is not bad for a little nipper like this. What is troubling me is the thought of provi-sions; we have not enough to last us another three days at the present rate of go-ing on. The ship is packed with men, and very far from packed with food. It is true, we should be in sight of Nagasaki by sundown tomorrow if this breeze lasts. But how in the name of Providence we are to get provisions at Nagasaki, even if we are not blown to the devil by some little Japarese gunboat, is what I don't see. It isn't that I mistrust Hardy; there can be no doubt that he has a head-plece and can But I am a prudent man, and this locks to me like the wildest and maddest voyage that ever was made by any crew

which ever put to sea. 5th July, 1 p.m.-Breeze continued good 5th July, 1 p.m.—Breeze continued good ery lately made by Count Witte that during night and all morning. Countd there were being actually printed by the splendid, and twice did twelve knots. Lads secret police enormous numbers of copies looking out confidently for coast before sunset. Hardy having long private talks with Richardson and Lovel, both of whom have been eastern traders, and say they know Nagasaki harbor well. Everybody getting pretty excited, and some say-ing Hardy ought to speak. I with great weight of fear at my heart, which I can't get rid of. 5th July, 6 p.m.-Good for Hardy! I be-

lieve it will work! though as wild a thing, I suppose, as ever entered into the brain of a man! This day at 5, council. Resolved, (Here Murray's diary abruptly ends, and is not resumed till some weeks later. But the account which follows is also due to Murray, though given in a different form.)

(To be continued tomorrow.)

CRUELTY IN GERMAN ARMY.

Disparity Between Sentences of Officers and Soldiers.

Special Cablegram to The Star. BERLIN, March 12 .- Many cases of cruelty in the German army are being reported, an epidemic of that sort of a thing attracting as much attention as a series of similar incidents several years ago.

One of the most notorious of the events of recent date is that of a soldier named Glory, who has just been sentenced by court-martial at Lubeck to seven years and nine months' imprisonment for knocking down his officer, Lieut. Heerlein, in the barrack yard with the butt of his musket, wounding him severely. No attempt is made to extenuate Glory's act, but the ter-rible severity of his punishment has again drawn attention to the disparity between the sentences passed on soldiers for insubordination and those passed on officers and sergeants for maltreating common soldiers. On the day when Glory struck Lieut. Heerlein he had been driven to desperation by the crueity of his sergeant, who had struck him and imposed half an hour's knee drill on him. After the torture of the knee drill was over Heerlein took Glory's cor-poral's command at the parade step and as Glory was already quite exhausted he was unable to satisfy his officer. Heerlein as as a punishment ordered him to run around the barracks yard. In a fit of passion Glory instead of obeying turned and knocked Heerlein down. The sergeant himself was found to have been guilty of cruelty and was sentenced to thirty-eight days' confine-

IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

Complaints Regarding Appearance of Railway Carriages. Special Cablegram to The Star.

BERLIN, March 12.-Complaints regardng the dirty and shabby manner in which railway carriages appear on both the railways in Germany and Italy have been numerous during the last year. An extraordinary discovery just made in a railway coach which arrived in Berlin as part of a train from Saxony gives color to some of the charges. During the journey several people had tried in vain to open the door of a lavatory at the end of the coach, and before going off duty the guard had it forced, All were startled to find the body of a man almost mummified hanging from a coat

From papers in the man's pocket it was discovered that the body was that of a Leipzig hotel keeper. His letters, papers and railway ticket showed that he had remained in that lavatory at least a month from the time that he had committed suicide while traveling from Berlin to Wittenberg. For nearly five weeks the body had accompanied the coach on its journeys be-tween Berlin and Saxony and this fact is speak volumes for the manner in German railway carriages are which

A Telephone News Service. From Success Magazine.

Several years ago an editor in a small

Illinois town conceived the notion of strengthening his subscription list, and, incidentally, making a little money on the side, by running out farmers' telephone lines into the surrounding territory. Anywhere from fifteen to thirty telephones were put on one line. The farmers paid one dollar a month for the service, and n addition to having the free use of the line for telephoning among themselves, and to the merchants of the town, they had even a greater boon. The editor, as an inducement to subscribers, inaugurated a "daily telephone news service. when he received the latest Chicago news-papers, he cut out the principal headlines, summarized the leading news items, and, at a certain hour, in response to a given signal, all the farmers on his lines picked up the receivers and the editor read to them the full news of the day. In this way families living twenty miles from the nearest railroad or telegraph station had Bes. Location on the Ocean Front.

The Complete. Modern.

The Collaboration of the Ocean Front.

The Collaboration of Mi-o-na tablets is sold for 50 whether Ni-ching-tang has told the truth in sayin ghat Jap navy is at Nagasaki. Chinaman trembling with eagerness to get back pigtail, doubting apparently that we would keep our word, and the lads having great sport in making him think that we subscribers daily news service.

Although Russian Revolution Seems to Be Over.

Special Cablegram to The Star. ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.-To arge extent the bottom appears to have dropped out of the Russian revolution And yet the situation appears so chaotic that it is impossible to even venture a guess as to what a day will bring forth. One can only tell what is going on and leave the future to take care of itself. In other words, the correspondent here will do well to assume the role of reflector rather than that of the prophet. But things do happen which will bear analy-

sis in the closest kind of fashion From the point of view of a public, at once insatiable of news, and with an appetite jaded by such sensational incidents as the Moscow revolt, the emutes at Sevastopol and at Cronstad, and the sanguinary Lett rising in the Baltic provinces, perhaps it is true that not much of real importance has happened in Russia of late. Yet as there can be no standing still in the affairs of nations any more than or individuals, one may be sure that the incidents of the past few weeks have con-tributed, however imperceptibly, towards the close of the tremendous drama that is being enaced in the dominion of the czar. A precise estimate of the present situation is undoubtedly rendered diffi-cult by the circumstances that there are virtually two governments in St. Peters-burg. Or shall we say half a dozen governments and more nearly approach the

Reactionary Bureaucrats. Meantime, the reactionary bureaucrats are taking very good care to render absolutely impossible that re-establishment of law and order which is to precede the inauguration of the duma. Never in the darkest days of M. de Plehve's rule was there such a cynical disregard and con-tempt of all forms of law, such a sys-tematic resort to mere brute force, as Rus-sian officialdom has displayed since the suppression of the Moscow outbreak. The wholesale execution without the pretense of trial, not only of real or suspected insurgents, but of persons accused of no werse offense than of participation in strike movements, has gone on day after day with sickening monotony. All over Russla the prisons are crowded with mem-bers of liberal election committees and other people who were guileless enough to believe that the czar's announcement of freedom of meeting and organization might be acted upon. Hundreds of men are being deported to Siberia for no greater offense than their known sympathy with the constitutional government. Electoral meetings and other preparations for the choice of candidates for the duma have everywhere been prohibited, except to members of the reactionary organizations. The real attitude of the bureaucra-cy toward the national demand for freedom and reform is admirably filustrated in the story, told on the authority of a high official, and which, if not true, is exceedingly well invented, of the discovery lates and the control of the discovery lates are lates. of a proclamation inciting the people neurder liberals and Jews.

It seems, in fact, impossible to doubt that the reactionary party in the imperial coun-cils—whether or not encouraged by the "loyalty" displayed by the troops in the suppression of the Moscow revolt—have resolved to offer unqualified resistance to all proposals for modifying the autocracy, and that the exar, if he does not actually share their views, is at any rate powerless to maintain them. The duma must be elected—the imperial pledges on that point have been too specific to be evaded—but care is being taken that the election shall take place under conditions which will insure its being nothing better than a mere instrument of the bureaucracy. There is lit-tle reason to doubt that M. Durnovo and his coadjutors will be able to attain this

When Accomplished, What?

But when it is accomplished, what next? Not the smallest progress will have been made toward the solution of the problems that must be solved before normal conditions can be restored in Russia. National confidence in the czar and the government will be more remote and unattainable than ever. The whole of the classes of landowners, merchants, manufacturers and members of the professions, who have hitherto held aloof from revolutionary agitation in the hope that real constitutional reform would be given them by the gov-ernment, will at once be driven into the revolutionary camp. It is recognized on all hands that the peasants-everywhere suffering terribly and in some provinces literally starving-can only be appeared by some substantial concessions to their land hunger; and it is understood that the government will take care of this one point. But so far as can be ascertained of the details it is seen at once that it is utterly inadequate for its purpose, even if it can be carried out, while an indispensable preliminary to its execution is the sum of over an hundred millions of dollars. And hundreds of millions of dollars are not to be had in Russia for the asking nowadays. Notwithstanding ingenious manipulation of the fig-ures and wildly optimistic estimates of the revenue receipts, it is known that there is a tremendous estimate in the receipts of the government. With the peasants to be appeased, something like a million of soldiers to be kept in good temper, the whole machinery of administration to be reconstructed, order to be restored in a doz-n disaffected provinces, the charges to be met on an enormous load of external debt and the miseries of famine to be alleviated in extensive districts the outlook for Count Witte and his colleagues is hopeless indeed. The practical question for those who dispassionately survey the present Russian situation is not whether the change will come-that may be taken for granted. The practical question is how, when and where. Will it be revolution, five, ten, twenty years in the future. Or will it be evolution. Or will it be devolution?

General to the Specific. Turning from the general to the specific and considering the situation in Poland, the steady and irresistible movement toward the left has been accompanied by a revival of interest in the Polish question, which has of late been much discussed in the Russian press. Within the last fort-night the Novosti has devoted to this sub-ject a somewhat sensational article declar-ing that it was attracting the attention of the powers; Prince Eugene Trubetsky has written in favor of Polish autonomy, the Slovo has discussed the maximum amount of concessions which Russia might make to Polish aspirations, summing up in favor of total separation, and last but not least the Novae Vremya contains an article. Novoe Vremya contains an article by H. Stelypin protesting against the continuance of martial law in the kingdom of Poland as quite unjustified by a comparison between the state of things in this country and that existing in other parts of the empire where similar measures have not been found nec essary. But those best posted say that is Improbable that any important change in the situation will take place here in the

Plenty of Air

A crowded trolley car slowly wound its way from the city of Newark northward toward New York.

A baldheaded man who looked like 'Citizen Fixit" clutched a strap with one hand and gesticulated with the other. He was addressinng the crowd collectively. "Not a ventilator open," he shouted-"not

a window, not a door! Here we are, penned in like a lot of animals; we are longing for a breath of fresh air. But what does the company care?" A tall man with a derby hat dodged instinctively to avoid the waving arm.

"We get aboard; we pay our fare," de-clared he of the bald head, "and the doors are shut, the windows are shut, the ventilators are shut. We cannot move; we are stifled!"

"Has anybody got aboard?" suggested the tall man. "Fixit" withered him with a glance, and then shouted excitedly:
"What kind of air is this we are breathing now? I ask you—what kind of air is this we are breathing now?"

The tall man in the derby shouldered his way toward the bac's of the car. "Hot sir," he replied with a grin.

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vic organs, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion,

and kindred ailments. Free Consultation. An invitation is extended by Dr. Pierce to every sick and ailing woman to consult him by letter. There is absolutely no charge or fee for this consultation. Every letter is carefully considered, fully answered and its statements held as strictly private and sacredly confi-

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TEACHING THE DEAF.

Modern Method by Which the Hearing is Cultivated. Mrs. J. Scott Anderson before the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf.

I placed her (the deaf pupil's) chair two feet from mine, drilled on A, B, C, etc. In one year's time (including three months' vacation with no drill) her father stated that her hearing had improved 100 per cent during the year. She could then hear exceedingly well.

We also used the plane as a means. On March 30, 1905, I found that she could hear "C" above the staff. That is the twentysecond note from the right limit of a piano at eight and one-quarter octaves. On this day I began using the instrument to which she refers for about fifteen minutes, then tried the same "C" without the instrument and all the notes until the next higher "C" was reached. She could hear perfectly even that. From day to day we worked or tones until we were five or six notes from

Here we remained for over a week. My pupil declared she could hear the thumping of the note, but not any tone. I had doubts of her own self-confidence, so one day I started with two notes higher than she had ever heard and descended to the troublesome note. All were heard perfecttroublesome note. All were neard perfectly. It was a matter of what she had expected to hear. I had usually started drill four or five notes lower than her limit and four or five notes lower than her limit and their powerful neighbor would extend to the new tones, but on this worked up to the new tones, but on this occasion I reversed the operation, and she, believing all would go on as usual, was expecting to hear whatever note I first struck. She now hears every note on the keyboard, even the highest, and the others indefinitely beyond. She can enjoy a musical play fully as well as most normal people (of course, she does not hear the words; do you?). She hears whistling three feet away, which was previously out of the question, no matter how near she was to the sound, and she is constantly improving in hearing, even when not being drilled.

Origin of the Royal Society.

From Blackwood's Magazine Pope, Aubrey and Stratt differ from Wallis in their accounts of the origin of the Royal Society. The first three find that origin in meetings held in Wadham College, under the presidency of Wilkins during his wardenship. Wallis traces the origin further back-to meetings held in London in 1645, meetings of "divers worthy persons inquisitive into natural philosophy." It is difficult for a Wadham man to be imappeal to those who minimize, if not ignore, the work done in London, and to claim for the Oxford Society the entire glory of that great achievement. But it seems reasonable to accept Wallis' account that the first meetings were held in London, where Wi'kins lived and worked for seven or eight years before he became warden of ham, and that the philosophers in London continued these meetings after Wilkins left London for Oxford. Two philosophical clubs may well have existed, one in London, the other, founded later, in Oxford, and both of them may be called incunabula of

the Royal Society.

The Royal Society was really founded in November, 1600, at a meeting held in Gresham College. Twelve persons were present, among them Wilkins, Rooke and Christopher Wren. A committee was appointed, of which Wilkins was chalrman. The king approved of the scheme drawn up by the committee, and in 1662 gave the society its charter. This part at least of Wilkins' claim to have founded the Royal Society is beyond dispute.

The Oxford meetings were held, not in the rocms over the gateway of Wadham College, but in the drawing room of the warden's lodgings, where the writer often imagines that first of Oxford scientific clubs assembled, and would fain ask many questions of Wren or Ward or Sprat or Wilkins, whom he would know by their portraits in the college. The Oxford meetings were held, not in the

The Tashi Lama of Tibet.

which edges the kind of underskirt that lamas of high rank usually wear just showed above his robe. His expression is particularly amiable, as he appears to be greatly revered and beloved by his subjects. It is said that his prestige and reputation as the embodiment of transcendent holiness are even greater in the Buddhist world than that of the dalal lama, who, from all we heard at Lhasa, was more

feared than loved.
His holiness, having expressed his pleasure at meeting the British officer, Capt. O'Connor tactfully opened the conversation by reminding the tashi lama of the long-standing friendship between the government of his majesty, the king-emperor, and the tashi lama. He added that, now our differences with the Lhasa government had been settled, he who had been appointed British trade agent at Gyantse had made haste to come and pay his respects to a ruler who had long been on terms of friendship with his majesty's viceroy in india. As incarnate lamas never die, the resent man is merely a reincarnation of the third tashi lama, the friend of Bogle, who visited Tashilhumpo more than a

century ago. The tashi lama courteous'y replied, expressing his appreciation of what Capt, O'Conner had said, and added that he per-sonally had always been opposed to hostilities, and that, now the unfortunate dif-ferences between his majesty's government in India and the Lhasa government had been settled by a solemn treaty, he trusted

After asking our respective ages and in-forming us that his own age was only twenty-two, the tashi lama wound up the proceedings of our first formal visit by expressing regret that etiquette compelled him to receive us with so much state and ceremony. He said it would give nim pleasure to make better acquaintance with us, and that at the next visit be hoped it would not be necessary to occupy his throne, and he would be able to receive us with less formality. We then got up and bowed to the grand lama and withdrew.

Society in the Time of Voltaire. From the Cornhill Magazine.

How to be indecorous with decorum-French society solved that difficult problem with the finest ingenuity. Even the bal masque had the air of order and decency. Madame herself lived in the same hotel as her husband, and caressed-or at least scolded-their child at her tollet. Her lover was always ambiguously alluded to as her friend. The irregularities of her life were decently concealed by her woman -used to the business-and by her husband himself. Sufficiently illustrative of the base cynicism and the careful regard for appearances of the immorality of the time is that story of the husband who, finding his wife with her lover, merely exclaimed: "Consider, madame, how imprudent! Suppose it had been any one else but myself!" As fine clothes hid a whole hearted disregard for personal cleanliness, fine manners hid a cool and planned corruption wholly matchless. For these people were false even in their sin.

Failing the public ball, madame went to the public theater. Some of the plays to which she listened bear favorable com-parison in decency of language with the plays to which twentieth century society listens complacently today. Voltaire com-plained of the grossness of Shakespeare as contrasted with the great playwrights of his own country. But in meaning, in in-tention, in situation, the French stage in the eighteenth century had a soft loath-someness to which even the loud and holsatists are preferable. Of the dessous des cartes of madame's amusements, as for her life, the less said the better. Sometimes, like Mme. du Chatelet, she would spend whole days in bed "without being ill." Far from cutting her off from society her felands were the terous indecencies of the Restoration dram-

would spend whole days in bed, without being ill." Far from cutting her off from society, her friends were then amusing her from morning till night. Gossip, music and verses gave the hours winged feet. In the evening her supper tray—a beautifully compact little table containing all the neces-sary courses and their plates and fishes fixed into it—was wheeled to her bedside, From the Nineteenth Century.

The tashi lama is an intelligent looking young man, with closely shaven head and a pale, beardless face. He wore the severely simple dress of an ordinary monk, but his lama's robe was perhaps a shade darker maroon than that of the others, and a broad hem of embroidered gold bra'd that he wore the good digestion.

fixed into it—was wheeled to her bedside, and over it, without the gene of the pressure told her the good stories (which were always very bad) he had collected since they parted, and after twelve hours, during which she had not performed a single duty or done a kindness to any living soul, she settled to the complete repose of the had heart and the good digestion.